

In the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Page 6, last paragraph:

Referring now to FIG. 1a and 1b, a bone plate 80 of complex form is shown, particularly suited to tibial plateau-leveling osteotomy in which a long portion 118', and a joint portion 118'' of an osteotomically separated long bone are rejoined and secured. The bone plate 80 has a main longitudinal axis 12, a bone-contacting bottom side (not shown) and a top side 16 with at least three set[[s]] 210 of non-coaxial overlapping holes 100 which communicate through the plate from the top to the bottom side. Each The set[[s]] 210 of overlapping holes 100 is are each made up of at least two holes, each having a threaded surface 36 and having an offset one with respect to the other of a given distance therebetween centers thereof. The offset is equal to less than the sum of the radii (r' ; r'') of each such adjacent overlapping holes 100 yet more than a radius of a larger such overlapping holes defines such offset defining a necked down portion 103 between the overlapping holes. When applied to a bone, one set 210 of such overlapping holes 100 may be are located so as to lie on one side of an osteotomy site 110, a second set may be on an opposite side of an osteotomy site 110, and a third hole is aligned at approximately 60 degrees with the longitudinal axis 12, on the elbow joint portion 118'.

Page 9, second full paragraph:

Referring now to FIGs. 5a-5d, in another embodiment, a bone plate 200 is particularly suited for distal femoral osteotomies 202 and correcting medial patellar luxations and/or other corrective osteotomies of the distal femur. The bone plate 200 has a main longitudinal axis 204, a bone contacting bottom side (not shown) and a top side 206 with at least two adjacent sets 210 of adjacently overlapping holes 212

making up a set 210 of overlapping holes which communicate through the plate from the top to the bottom side. The sets 210 of overlapping holes are compression holes which define threaded apertures 212 having multifaceted surfaces 214. When applied to a bone 216, two sets 210 of such overlapping holes 212 are located so as to lie on opposite sides 216 of an osteotomy site 202, and affixed to the long portion 218' and joint portion 218'' of the bone.

Page 10, third full paragraph:

Referring now to FIG. 6, in another embodiment, an orthopaedic kit 300 is provided which includes a case 302, bone plates 200 and 200', a variety of bone screws 304, threaded pegs 306 of various lengths, and a drill guide 310. The drill guide 310 has a threaded end 312 that threads into the threaded aperture 40 of a set 210 of an overlapping hole 212 240. The drill guide 310 has a main drill guide surface 314 to securely hold the drill guide in a desired orientation with respect to the bone plate 200 in order to stabilize a drill (not shown) used in an orthopaedic procedure.

Page 10, last paragraph, through Page 11, second paragraph:

In another advantage, the bone plate 80, 80', 130, 140, 200 40 provides greater flexibility of choice by providing multiple overlapping holes 22, 84'', 100, 212 oriented (1) along the longitudinal axis 12 of the bone plate, (2) oriented at an angle θ to the longitudinal axis, and (3) staggered along the axis.

In still another advantage, the threaded apertures 40 of the bone plate 80, 80', 130, 140, 200 40 are provided with threads cut perpendicular to the top side 16 of the bone plate, as well as at an angle θ to normal.

In another advantage, the bone plates 80, 80', 130, 140, 200-80, 130, or 140 include features that further increase the adaptability of the invention to the particular needs of surgery, in this instance, tibial plateau-leveling osteotomy.